

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

| Mud Creek Water Assn. Public Water Supply Name |
|---|
| # 0580020, #0580021, #0730026 List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR |
| g Water Act requires each community public water system to devel |

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

| | Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other) |
|-------|--|
| | Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other |
| | Date customers were informed: 6 /17/09 |
| | CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: |
| | Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/ |
| | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) |
| | Name of Newspaper: Pontoto Progress, New Albany Gazette |
| | Date Published: 6 /1/1/629 |
| | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Bulletin Board in Four |
| | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Bulletin Board in Fuyer Date Posted: 6/1809 OF MWAS Office |
| | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www |
| CEDTI | EICATION |

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name/Title (President, Muyor, Owner, etc.)

6-18-09

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PONTOTOC COUNTY

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S ID NO 34013 Commission Expires
October 13, 2011

Proof of Publication

State of Mississippi, County of Union PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for UNION County. Mississippi, the Dublishu of The New Albany Gazette, a newspaper published in the City of New Albany, Union County, in said state, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the NEW ALBANY GAZETTE is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Senate Bill No. 203 enacted at the regular session of the Mississippi Legislature of 1948, amending Section 1858, of the Mississippi Code of 1942, and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Cause No. has been made in said newspaper. _____times consecutively, to-wit: On the_____day of______, 20_____ On the_____day of_______20 SWORN TO and subscribed before me, this 18 day of _ RECEIVED OF ... payment in full of the above account. ID # 89182

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: 0580020, 0580021 June 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Ripley Formation & Eutaw - MoShan Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided immediately below A report containing detailed information on bow the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Mud Creek Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Janice Russell, Office Manager at 662,489,6851. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM at 7360 HWY 346, Pontotoc.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2008, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, redicactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may corfe from sewage treatment plants, spetic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, which are by-products of storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottle drinking water, regulations to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000. TEST RESULTS PWS IS # 580020 MCL Likely Source of MCLG Range of Detects or Unit Contaminant Violation Date Level Contamination Measure Collected Detected # of Samples Exceeding -ment Inorganic Contaminants Erosion of natural deposits; runoff 8. Arsenic 1.2 No Range ppb n/a from orchards: runoff from class and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes 2 .015 No Range ppm 10. Barium 2006 discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits Discharge from steel and pulp 100 2006* 1.3 No Range ppb 13. Chromlum N milis; erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing ppm 1.3 AL=1.3 2007 N 14. Copper systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives Erosion of natural deposits; water 1.97 No Range ppm 4 16. Fluoride N 2008 additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Runoff from fertilizer use: No Range 2008 .02 ppm 20 Nitrite (as leaching from septic tanks, Nitrogen) sewage; erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing 0 0 ppb 2007 17. Lead systems, erosion of natural deposits Disinfection By-Products Water additive used to control 0 MDRL = 4 40 - .60 2008 .60 ppm Chlorine microbes

| PWS ID# | 580021 | | | EST RESUL | 10 | | | |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCU/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |

| 10. Barium | N | 2006* | .186 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
|--------------|---|-------|------|----------|-----|-----|--------|--|
| 14. Copper | N | 2006* | 1 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp milis; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Fluoride | | 2008 | .2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2006* | .160 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 21. Selenium | N | 2008 | 5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| er. Seletium | N | 2006* | 1.4 | No Range | ppb | 50 | | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Disinfection By-Products

| The state of the s | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|------|----|-----|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | .5 | .35 | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control |
| | - | | | | and the second s | | formation and the second second | microbas |

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However, in February 2008 our system had a sample containing Total Coliform. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were free of the bacteria. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in June and August of 2004;April of 2007 & March and December of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested, information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead: The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

079 LEGAL NOTICES

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Mud Creek Water Association PWS#: \ 0730026

June 2009

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| PWS ID# | 730026 | S CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR | | TEST RESU | LTS | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|-------|--------|--|---|--|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Microbiolo | gical C | ontamir | nants | Hard Control of the C | 51 | | • | | | |
| 1 Total Coliform Bacteria | N | February | Positive | 1. | NA | 0 | ba | ince of coliform acteria in 5% of onthly samples | Naturally present in the environment | |
| Inorganic (| Contam | inants | 10 - Alexandra (10 - Alexandra | | | | N. 9.0 | the state of the s | | |
| 10 Barium | 2 | 2006* | .009 | No Range | ppm i | 2 | 2 | discharge from | rilling wastes; / | |
| 13 Chromium | И | 2006* | 1 | No Range . | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits | | |
| 14. Copper | N | 2007* | .3 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives | | |
| 16. Fluoride | N | 2006* | 1.13 | No Range | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of nate | ural deposits; water promotes strong the from fertilizer factories | |
| | N | 2007* | 4 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of he systems, erosi deposits | ousehold plumbing on of natural | |
| 20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | N | 2008 | .02 | No Range | ppm | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fer leaching from s sewage; erosio déposits | septic tanks. | |
| Disinfection | ı By-Pro | oducts | | | e e e | | | | = | |
| Most recent sample | | | | o Range ppm | | 0 MDR | | ater additive use | d to control | |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

DIVIC ID W MARRA

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All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosportidum and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the MississIppi State compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of Inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The Mud Creek Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT **CERTIFICATION FORM**

| | Mud Creck Water Ass Public Water Supply Name | in- |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered 1 | 30026 |
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| | CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify otl | J. Russell |
| | Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/ | 6-19-09 |
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Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

states on oath that he was publisher of THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, published at

Pontotoc, Pontotoc County, Mississippi, at the time the attached:

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PONTOTOC COUNTY

| vas publishe | ed and that said no | otice was pu | ıblished in said ı | paper | } | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| consecutive | times, as follows: | | | | | | ٠ |
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| thed for at least publication offices by Chapon in the year | deposed and said the ast twelve months in n on the foregoing r apter 313 of the Acts | at said newspon Pontotoc Contice hereto of the Legisland Conti | paper, THE PONT ounty, State of Mi attached, as requ ature at the State o | OTOC PROd ssissippi, ne uired of new | xt prior to t spapers pu | he date of tublishing legan | he gal |

Commission Expires October 13, 2011

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

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| | CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods: |
| | Date Mailed/Distributed: / / |
| | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication) |
| | Name of Newspaper: Pontoto Progress, New Albany Cazette Date Published: 6 17/09 |
| | |
| | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Bulletin Brand in Trans |
| | Date Posted: 6/1809 Of MWAs Office |
| | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www |
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| CONSISTE | y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State ment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. |
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16. Fluoride

N

2006

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No Range

ORIGINAL

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PWS IS # 580020 TEST RESULTS Contaminant Violation Date Level Range of Detects or MCLG Unit MCL Likely Source of Collected Detected # of Samples Measure Contamination Exceeding -ment MCL/ACL **Inorganic Contaminants** 8. Arsenic N 20061 1.2 No Renge ppb n/a Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes 10. Barlum N 2006 .015 No Range Discharge of drilling wastes; ppm 2 discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits 13. Chromium Ν 20061 1.3 No Range opb 100 100 Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits 14. Copper N 2007* .9 ٥ 1.3

ppm

ppm

AL=1.3

4

Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood

Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

preservatives

| 20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | N | 2008 | .02 | | No Range | | ppm | | 1 | | leaching fi sewage; e | m fertilizer use; rom septic tanks, rosion of natural |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|---|------------|--------------------------|------|-------|---------|---|--|
| 17. Lead | N | 2007* | 4 | | O | | ppb | | 0 | AL=1 | deposits Corrosion systems, deposits | of household plumbin erosion of natural |
| Disinfecti | ion By- | Produc | ets | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | N | 2008 | .60 | .41 | 060 | ppm | | 0 | ME |)RL = 4 | Water additive | used to control |
| PWS ID # | 58002 | 1 | 1.00 | 78 | יור או אויי | CITT | TRC | | | | | |
| Contaminant | Violati | | 0] [0 | avel 1 | EST RE | | | -T | | | | |
| | Y/N | Anna Contract | 7 | ected | # of Samp Exceeding MCL/AC | oles ng | Unit Measure -ment | e MC | LG | | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic | Conta | minant | S | | | • | | | | | | |
| 10. Barlum | N | 2006* | .186 | | No Range | | ppm | | 2 | 2 | discharge fr | of drilling wastes; rom metal refineries; atural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2006* | 1 | | No Range | | ppb | | 100 | 100 | Discharge f | rom steel and puln |
| 14. Copper | N | 2008 | .2 | | 0 | | ppm | | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion or systems; en deposits; lea | on of natural deposits f household plumbing osion of natural aching from wood |
| 6. Fluoride | N | 2006* | .160 | | No Range | | ppm | | 4 | 4 | additive which | atural deposits; wate ch promotes strong arge from fertilizer |
| 7. Lead | N | 2008 | 5 | |) | | ppb | | 0 | AL=15 | and aluminu Corrosion of systems, ero deposits | m ractories household plumbing sion of natural |
| 1. Selenium | N | 2006* | 1.4 | 1 | No Range | | ppb | | 50 | 50 | Discharge from metal refiner | om petroleum and ies; erosion of sits; discharge from |
| isinfection | n By-P | roducts | ; | | | | | | | | | |
| nlorine | N | 2008 | .5 | .35 | 5 | ppm | | 0 1 | /IDRI | =4 W | ater additive us | sed to control |
| | M.··. ,·; , . I | | 111 1 111 1 111 | | | | | | | mi | crobes | |
| WS ID # 7 | 730026 | | | T | EST RE | SUL' | ΓS | | | | • | |
| ntaminent | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Leve Detecte | 1 . | ange of Detec # of Sample: Exceeding MCL/ACL | • | Unit leasure -ment | MCLG | | A | ACL. | Likely Source of Contamination |
| licrobiolog | gical C | ontami | nants | | | | | | | | | |
| Fotal Coliform cteria | N | February | Positive | 1 | | N | A | . (| 7 | bact | eria in 5% of | Naturally present in the environment |
| amania (| | | | | | | | | | mon | thly samples | |
| d. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper | N | 2007* | .3 | 0 | | pp | om | 1.3 | | | systems; erosi deposits; leact | ousehold plumbing on of natural ing from wood |
| Fluoride | N | 2006" | 1.13 | No | Range | pp | m | 4 | 1 | 4 | preservatives Erosion of natu additive which | rral deposits; water promotes strong |

| | | | | | | | | | additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|-----|----------|-----|------|-------|---|
| _ | 17. Lead | N | 2008 | 5 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| , | 21. Selenium | N | 2006* | 1.4 | No Range | dqq | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |
| | Disinfectio | n By-Pı | roducts | | | | | | |
| (Accessed | chlorine | N | 2008 | .5 | .35 | ppm | O ME | | later additive used to control icrobes |

| PWS ID# | /30020 | | | TEST RESU | L19 | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|------|-----|--|--------------------------------------|
| Contaminant | Violation Y/N | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit Measure -ment | MCLG | ; | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Microbiolo | gical C | ontamin | ants | | | | | | |
| 1. Total Coliform Bacteria | N | February | Positive | 1 | NA | 0 | bad | nce of collform steria in 5% of orthly samples | Naturally present in the environment |
| Inorganic (| Contam | inants | | | | | . , | | , . |
| 10. Barium | N | 2006* | .009 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| | | | <u> </u> | | | | | erosion of nau | urai deposits |

| 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | teeth; discharge from tertilizer and aluminum factories |
|---|------------------------------|---------|----------|------|---|-----|---|----------|--|
| | 17. Lead | N | 2007* | 4 | Ö | ppb | | 0 AL= | 15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| | 20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen) | N | 2008 | .02 | No Range | ppm | | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| | Disinfectio | on By-l | Products | 3 | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | | | |
| V | Chlorine | N | 2008 | .003 | No Range | ppm | 0 | MDRL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2008.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. However, in February 2008 our system had a sample containing Total Coliform. In cooperation with the Mississippi Department of Health, the necessary measures were taken to return the system to compliance. We are pleased to report that the re-samples were fine of the bacteria. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected heavever the LIVA determined that your warrance as page 1999 in the pa

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in June and August of 2004;April of 2007 & March and December of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoing or other immune system disorders.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI PONTOTOC COUNTY

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Affiant further deposed and said that said newspaper, THE PONTOTOC PROGRESS, has been established for at least, twelve months in Pontotoc County, State of Mississippi, next prior to the date of the first publication on the foregoing notice hereto attached, as required of newspapers publishing legal notices by Chapter 313 of the Acts of the Legislature at the State of Mississippi, enacted in regular session in the year 1935.

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Proof of Publication

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2008 CCR Contact Information

| Date: $\frac{6/26/09}{580020/580021/730026}$ | |
|--|----|
| PWSID: 580020/580021/730026 | |
| System Name: McCoulo | |
| | |
| Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab | |
| MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA | |
| Other Violation(s) | |
| Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH. | |
| Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. Ms Russull will fax CLR for au System. | |
| The Configuration of the Policy of the Polic | |
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| Spoke with Janica Russell Office Manager 663 489-685 (Operator, Owner, Secretary) | 51 |